

Bianco, Todd (PUC)

From: Mary Pendergast <marypen211@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 01, 2018 5:01 PM
To: Governor (GOV); Curran, Margaret (PUC); Coit, Janet (DEM); Brady, Meredith; Bianco, Todd (PUC)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Children's Health and Climate Change

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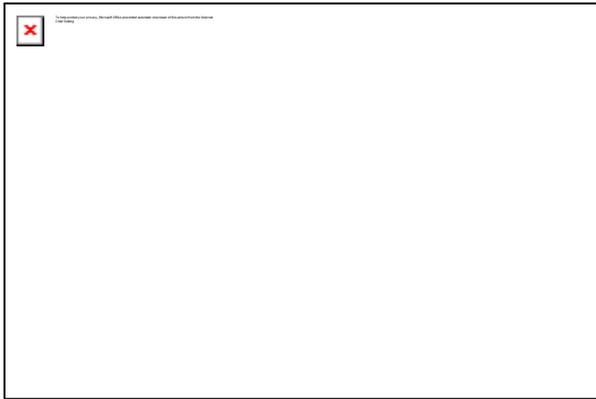
[https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/c-change/2018/10/17/kids-health-and-climate-change/\[hsph.harvard.edu\]](https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/c-change/2018/10/17/kids-health-and-climate-change/[hsph.harvard.edu])

"Our changing environment—caused by carbon pollution from coal, oil, and gas—is already affecting children's health and changing how they grow up.

Many people are familiar with climate change impacts like flooding and sea-level rise, but rising temperatures and decreased air quality are already affecting kids:

- Increasing asthma attacks and allergies;
- Creating food insecurity;
- Mental health problems;
- Developmental delays; and
- Changes in their genetic makeup.

Kids are not little adults. Their health is impacted more by climate change.



Learn more about the impact of climate change on children's health, and what parents can do to protect their kids. [Read now. \[hsph.harvard.edu\]](https://www.hsph.harvard.edu)

Children's immune systems and organs are still developing, and they eat and drink more for their size. They also breathe at a faster rate, increasing their exposure to dangerous air pollutants that can damage their lungs.

Climate change is making heat waves hotter and longer, and more heat means more kids aren't able to go outside and play. This is a critical issue because the number one health challenge facing our children today is obesity. When they do play outside, it can lead to heat stress and greater exposure to disease-carrying insects like ticks and mosquitoes.

In fact, even before a child is born, their mother's exposure to unhealthy levels of air pollution or extreme heat can have adverse effects on their developing organs. This can lead to pre-term birth and low birth weight, which can put children at risk for longer-term health issues.

A less recognized impact of climate change is the trauma children can experience from events like major storms and fires that can destroy homes, uproot families, and disrupt education by damaging or destroying schools. The associated stress can lead to illnesses later in life such as heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, and cognitive decline. Floods are also commonly associated with outbreaks of diarrheal diseases—which are particularly dangerous for infants and young children—and mold that grows in flooded homes can trigger allergies.

If it feels overwhelming, it doesn't have to. We already have the tools and technology to improve kids' health today and create a more livable climate for the future.

Recent studies show that children will bear 88% of the burden of climate change-related diseases globally. But by understanding the connections and focusing on the opportunities, we can better care for children, implement solutions to climate change, and grow our economy.

Businesses, government officials, and communities can and should incorporate information on the health benefits of climate mitigation into their decision-making.

Doctors and public health professionals can raise the visibility of these issues and understand how climate impacts change how they care for patients. Researchers can continue to study the links between climate and health and develop interventions to protect individuals and communities. Medical schools can teach residents about extreme weather and what it means for healthcare delivery systems. Parents and teachers can better educate themselves about how to protect their kids on hot days or days with poor air quality that can make outdoor play hazardous and how to prepare for extreme weather events.

Children deserve every opportunity to reach their full potential. Embracing climate solutions and transitioning to clean energy prevents disease and helps them live healthier lives today and in the future."

I sincerely hope that you consider all the angles!
Sister Mary

Bianco, Todd (PUC)

From: Mary Pendergast <marypen211@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, November 26, 2018 5:56 PM
To: Governor (GOV); Curran, Margaret (PUC); Coit, Janet (DEM); Brady, Meredith; Bianco, Todd (PUC)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : Invenergy gas plant in Jessup, PA last night

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Some looking at these photos will say "it's steam"... this is true.. but it is what is IN the steam that is concerning....

For example, specifically, the proposed power plant in Northwestern RI: Ammonia - 40.62 TONS/year; Benzene - 80 pounds/year; Formaldehyde - 1,450 pounds/year; Arsenic - 2.7 pounds/year; Lead - 10 pounds/year; Mercury - 3.2 pounds/year; Sulfuric Acid - 16.335 TONS/year.

There would be 69.46 TONS/year of "HAP's" (Hazardous Air Pollutants - as listed by the EPA) emitted from the proposed power plant.

Definition of HAP = chemicals "that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects" (per the EPA definition).

Chew on that for a while.

Governor, do you see any issues yet? Sister Mary



Bianco, Todd (PUC)

From: Mary Pendergast <marypen211@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 09, 2019 6:54 PM
To: Governor (GOV); Coit, Janet (DEM); Curran, Margaret (PUC); Brady, Meredith; Bianco, Todd (PUC)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] : A Walk in the Woods Video

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[https://www.burrillville.org/power-plant/invenenergy/pages/treasured-rhode-island-resource\[burrillville.org\]](https://www.burrillville.org/power-plant/invenenergy/pages/treasured-rhode-island-resource[burrillville.org])

Sister Mary